

ALLISON M. BROWN (Admitted *Pro Hac Vice*)
alli.brown@kirkland.com
JESSICA DAVIDSON (Admitted *Pro Hac Vice*)
jessica.davidson@kirkland.com
CHRISTOPHER D. COX (Admitted *Pro Hac Vice*)
christopher.cox@kirkland.com
KIRKLAND & ELLIS LLP
601 Lexington Avenue
New York, NY 10022
Telephone: (212) 446-4800

MICHAEL B. SHORTNACY (SBN 277035)
mshortnacy@shb.com
SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P.
2121 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, CA 90067
Telephone: (424) 285-8330

PATRICK OOT (Admitted *Pro Hac Vice*)
oot@shb.com
SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P.
1800 K St. NW Ste. 1000
Washington, DC 20006
Telephone: (202) 783-8400

Attorneys for Defendants
UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.;
RASIER, LLC; and RASIER-CA, LLC

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

IN RE: UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,
PASSENGER SEXUAL ASSAULT
LITIGATION

Case No. 3:23-md-03084-CRB

**DEFENDANTS UBER TECHNOLOGIES,
INC., RASIER, LLC, AND RASIER-CA,
LLC'S MOTION TO DISMISS CASES FOR
FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH AMENDED
PTO 10**

This Document Relates to:

Date: February 13, 2026
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Courtroom: 6 – 17th Floor

Jane Doe TP v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al., No. 3:25-cv-07484-CRB

**DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS CASES
FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH AMENDED PTO 10**

1 *Jane Doe NT v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-07540-CRB
2
3 *Jane Doe LF v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-07542-CRB
4
5 *Jane Doe JL v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-07545-CRB
6
7 *A.E. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-07668-CRB
8
9 *Jane Doe LS 639 v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-07616-CRB
10
11 *Jane Doe LS 640 v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-07628-CRB
12
13 *S.W. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-07695-CRB
14
15 *C.F. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-07698-CRB
16
17 *A.B. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-07699-CRB
18
19 *K.H. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-07700-CRB
20
21 *J.K.R. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-07734-CRB
22
23 *D.V. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-07747-CRB
24
25 *M.W. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-07753-CRB
26
27
28 *Jane Roe CL 6 v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-05892-CRB
29
30 *Jane Doe LS 643 v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-08050-CRB
31
32 *J.C. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-08073-CRB
33
34 *Jane Doe NLG (R.K.) v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-07976-CRB

1 *A.R. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
2 No. 3:25-cv-08075-CRB

3 *Jane Doe LS 646 v. Uber Technologies,*
4 *Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-08086-CRB

5 *M.J. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
6 No. 3:25-cv-08088-CRB

7 *Jane Doe NLG (N.H.) v. Uber*
8 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
9 08109-CRB

10 *Jane Doe NLG 5 (A.H.) v. Uber*
11 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
12 08112-CRB

13 *B.K. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
14 No. 3:25-cv-08170-CRB

15 *Jane Doe NLG (N.S.) v. Uber*
16 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
17 08186-CRB

18 *Jane Doe NLG (A.C.) v. Uber*
19 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
20 08187-CRB

21 *S.C. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
22 No. 3:25-cv-08317-CRB

23 *S.B. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
24 No. 3:25-cv-08326-CRB

25 *C.W. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
26 No. 3:25-cv-08329-CRB

27 *SC.S. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
28 No. 3:25-cv-08331-CRB

29 *Jane Roe CL 211 v. Uber Technologies,*
30 *Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-08397-CRB

31 *Jane Doe NLG (D.S.) v. Uber*
32 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
33 08258-CRB

34 *Jane Doe NLG 2 (J.C.) v. Uber*
35 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
36 08259-CRB

1 *Jane Doe NLG (M.U.) v. Uber*
2 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
3 08264-CRB

4 *D.M. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
5 No. 3:25-cv-08420-CRB

6 *C.C. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
7 No. 3:25-cv-08442-CRB

8 *R.B. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
9 No. 3:25-cv-08449-CRB

10 *E.M. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
11 No. 3:25-cv-08451-CRB

12 *Jane Roe CL 212 v. Uber Technologies,*
13 *Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-08470-CRB

14 *J.G. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
15 No. 3:25-cv-08507-CRB

16 *D.S. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
17 No. 3:25-cv-08519-CRB

18 *Jane Doe NLG 4 (J.L.) v. Uber*
19 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
20 08523-CRB

21 *Jane Doe NLG 2 (V.F.) v. Uber*
22 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
23 08545-CRB

24 *Jane Doe NLG (J.O.) v. Uber*
25 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
26 08567-CRB

27 *P.S. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
28 No. 3:25-cv-08574-CRB

29 *Jane Doe NLG 2 (T.B.) v. Uber*
30 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
31 08633-CRB

32 *Jane Doe NLG 2 (S.G.) v. Uber*
33 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
34 08707-CRB

35 *Jane Doe NLG 3 (B.G.) v. Uber*
36 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
37 08732-CRB

1 *Jane Doe NLG 2 (J.H.) v. Uber*
2 *Technologies, Inc., et al., No. 3:25-cv-*
2 08736-CRB

3 *Jane Doe NLG (Y.H.) v. Uber*
4 *Technologies, Inc., et al., No. 3:25-cv-*
4 08742-CRB

5 *Jane Roe CL 216 v. Uber Technologies,*
6 *Inc., et al., No. 3:25-cv-08746-CRB*

7 *Jane Doe NLG (V.S.) v. Uber*
7 *Technologies, Inc., et al., No. 3:25-cv-*
8 08757-CRB

9 *Jane Roe CL 218 v. Uber Technologies,*
9 *Inc., et al., No. 3:25-cv-08789-CRB*

10 *D.S. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.,*
10 *No. 3:25-cv-08807-CRB*

11 *E.W. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.,*
12 *No. 3:25-cv-08818-CRB*

13 *J.J. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.,*
14 *No. 3:25-cv-08822-CRB*

15 *K.L.J. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.,*
15 *No. 3:25-cv-08825-CRB*

16 *Jane Doe NLG 3 (P.L.) v. Uber*
17 *Technologies, Inc., et al., No. 3:25-cv-*
17 08865-CRB

18 *Jane Doe NLG (M.S.) v. Uber*
19 *Technologies, Inc., et al., No. 3:25-cv-*
19 09006-CRB

20 *Jane Roe CL 219 v. Uber Technologies,*
21 *Inc., et al., No. 3:25-cv-09139-CRB*

22 *Jane Doe NLG (M.O.) v. Uber*
22 *Technologies, Inc., et al., No. 3:25-cv-*
22 09181-CRB

23 *Jane Doe NLG (R.R.) v. Uber*
24 *Technologies, Inc., et al., No. 3:25-cv-*
24 09182-CRB

25 *Jane Doe NLG (K.G.) v. Uber*
26 *Technologies, Inc., et al., No. 3:25-cv-*
26 09184-CRB

1 *Jane Doe NLG (J.R.) v. Uber*
2 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
3 09186-CRB

4 *A.W. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
5 No. 3:25-cv-09188-CRB

6 *G.M. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
7 No. 3:25-cv-09190-CRB

8 *K.D. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
9 No. 3:25-cv-09191-CRB

10 *O.G. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
11 No. 3:25-cv-09192-CRB

12 *Jane Doe NLG (T.J.) v. Uber*
13 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
14 09193-CRB

15 *Jane Doe NLG (R.M.) v. Uber*
16 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
17 09197-CRB

18 *Jane Doe NLG (A.G.) v. Uber*
19 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
20 09205-CRB

21 *Jane Doe NLG (C.B.) v. Uber*
22 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
23 09213-CRB

24 *Jane Doe NLG (A.B.) v. Uber*
25 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
26 09180-CRB

27 *Jane Doe NLG (G.Z.) v. Uber*
28 *Technologies, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:25-cv-
29 09315-CRB

30 *TE.T. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
31 No. 3:25-cv-09370-CRB

32 *I.M. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
33 No. 3:25-cv-09373-CRB

34 *P.D.U. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
35 No. 3:25-cv-09376-CRB

36 *ME.S. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.*,
37 No. 3:25-cv-09377-CRB

1 *L.M. v. Uber Technologies, Inc., et al.,*
2 No. 3:25-cv-09378-CRB

3 *Jane Roe CL 223 v. Uber Technologies,*
4 *Inc., et al.,* No. 3:25-cv-09393-CRB

5 *Jane Roe CL 224 v. Uber Technologies,*
6 *Inc., et al.,* No. 3:25-cv-09394-CRB

7 *Jane Doe LS 651 v. Uber Technologies,*
8 *Inc., et al.,* No. 3:25-cv-09396-CRB

9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

1 *Jane Doe LS 652 v. Uber Technologies,*
2 *Inc., et al.,* No. 3:25-cv-09398-CRB

NOTICE OF MOTION TO DISMISS

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on February 13, 2026 at 10:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, before the Honorable Charles R. Breyer, in Courtroom No. 6 on the 17th Floor of the San Francisco Courthouse for the above-entitled Court, located at 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102, Defendants Uber Technologies, Inc., Rasier, LLC, and Rasier-CA, LLC (collectively, “Defendants” or “Uber”) will, and hereby do, move this Court for an order dismissing without prejudice the claims of the above-listed Plaintiffs on the grounds that Plaintiffs have failed to prosecute their cases and have failed to comply with Amended Pretrial Order No. 10.

This Motion is made pursuant to Amended Pretrial Order No. 10 (ECF 4287) and Rules 16(f)(1)(C), 37(b)(2)(A)(v), and 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. This Motion is based on this Notice; the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities; the concurrently filed Declaration of Michael B. Shortnacy; the concurrently filed Proposed Order; all evidence, pleadings, and papers filed herewith; the entire file in this coordinated action; any Reply that may be filed in support of this Motion; and any other arguments or evidence that may be presented to the Court in support of this Motion.

Dated: January 9, 2026

SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P.

By: /s/ Michael B. Shortnacy

MICHAEL B. SHORTNACY (SBN 277035)
mshortnacy@shb.com
SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P.
2121 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, CA 90067
Telephone: (424) 285-8330

Attorney for Defendants
UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,
RASIER, LLC, and RASIER-CA, LLC

STATEMENT OF RELIEF SOUGHT

Pursuant to the procedures set forth in Amended Pretrial Order No. 10 (“Amended PTO 10”), Uber seeks an order dismissing the above-captioned Plaintiffs’ cases without prejudice for failure to timely and substantially comply with Amended PTO 10.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

In March 2024, this Court entered Pretrial Order No. 10, which ordered each Plaintiff to submit a “substantially complete” PFS that “answer[ed] all applicable questions,” “[i]nclude[d] a signed declaration” or verification that the PFS answers are true and correct, “provide[d] duly executed record release Authorizations,” and was accompanied by a production of “the requested documents.” ECF 348 at 6. For Plaintiffs who filed their cases before March 26, 2025, the PFS were due within sixty days. *Id.* at 5. For all other Plaintiffs, the PFS were due within 30 days of the case being filed in, removed to, or transferred to this MDL. *Id.* at 5-6.

As the litigation progressed, many Plaintiffs failed to comply with their court ordered obligation to timely submit a substantially complete PFS, and Uber was forced to seek dismissal of those Plaintiffs' cases for non-compliance and failure to prosecute. *E.g.*, ECF 3731; ECF 4181; ECF 4203. In response to Uber's motions, this Court ordered the relevant Plaintiffs to comply with PTO 10 within fourteen days or have their cases dismissed without prejudice. ECF 3922. Then, with the other motions still pending, on October 31, 2025, the parties filed a stipulation proposing amendments to PTO 10. ECF 4274. The Court granted the stipulation on November 3, 2025. ECF 4286.

Amended PTO 10 contains both additional substantive requirements related to Plaintiffs' PFS and a procedure for addressing Plaintiffs' failures to comply with the Order's requirements. ECF 4274-1; ECF 4286. Substantively, Amended PTO 10 requires Plaintiffs to, within thirty days of the entry of the revised Order or thirty days of submitting their PFS, produce their medical and/or therapy records and police reports, law enforcement and forensic records relating to the alleged incident. ECF 4274-1 at 4-5. If a Plaintiff does not have such records, Plaintiff's counsel must order the records within thirty days and produce them within fourteen days of receipt. *Id.* Procedurally, Amended PTO 10 states that if a Plaintiff fails to timely and substantially comply with the Order, Uber may serve them with a

1 “Notice of Overdue Discovery” identifying the Plaintiff’s Amended PTO 10 violation(s) and stating
 2 that if Plaintiff does not comply their case may be subject to dismissal. *Id.* at 8. If that Plaintiff then
 3 fails to cure within thirty days of service of the Notice of Overdue Discovery, Uber may, move the
 4 Court for an Order dismissing the relevant Complaint without prejudice.¹ *Id.*

5 The Plaintiffs listed in the above caption and Exhibit A to the attached Declaration of
 6 Michael B. Shortnacy have all failed to comply with their Amended PTO 10 obligations. Shortnacy
 7 Decl. ¶ 6. Specifically, none of these Plaintiffs have produced a PFS. *Id.* Uber served each of these
 8 Plaintiffs with a Notice of Overdue Discovery on a date, more than thirty days ago, as specified in
 9 Exhibit A. *Id.* Plaintiffs have failed to cure their non-compliance with Amended PTO 10 and thus,
 10 following the procedures specified in that Order, Uber respectfully now moves the Court to dismiss
 11 their complaints without prejudice. *Id.*

12 As set forth above, Uber has already briefed, and this Court has already resolved, numerous
 13 motions dealing with Plaintiffs’ failure to comply with PTO 10, and Uber will not restate the relevant
 14 law at length. This Court has already recognized that “Plaintiffs’ failure to provide substantially
 15 complete and verified fact sheets has caused prejudice to Uber” and that dismissal without prejudice
 16 is an appropriate remedy. ECF 3922. This Court should follow its own prior decision and the decisions
 17 of numerous other courts and dismiss Plaintiffs’ claims for failure to comply with a court order and
 18 prosecute their cases. *See, e.g., In re Phenylpropanolamine (PPA) Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d 1217,
 19 1232-1234 (9th Cir. 2006) (affirming dismissal with prejudice of cases for failure to submit complete
 20 PFS); *In re Taxotere (Docetaxel) Prods. Liab. Litig. (In re Taxotere)*, 966 F.3d 351, 354 (5th Cir.
 21 2020) (affirming dismissal with prejudice for late and incomplete PFS); *In re Guidant Corp.
 22 Implantable Defibrillators Prods. Liab. Litig.*, 496 F.3d 863, 865-66 (8th Cir. 2007) (same); *In re
 23 Mirena IUD Prods. Liab. Litig.*, No. 13-MD-2434, 2015 WL 10433457, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 5, 2015)
 24 (dismissing with prejudice for PFS deficiencies); *In re Zicam Cold Remedy Mktg., Sales Pracs., &
 25 Prods. Liab. Litig.*, No. 09-md-2096, 2011 WL 3438862, at *2 & n.1 (D. Ariz. Aug. 5, 2011) (same).

26 ¹ Amended PTO 10 also requires the Parties to meet and confer regarding any PFS deficiencies prior
 27 to Uber moving the Court for a dismissal without prejudice based on such deficiencies. However,
 28 this Motion only pertains to Plaintiffs that have failed to submit a PFS altogether and therefore this
 conferral provision is not applicable here.

ARGUMENT

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) empowers a court to dismiss a plaintiff's case for failure to comply with a court order. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37(b)(2) likewise provides a court with the authority to dismiss an action for failure "to obey an order to provide or permit discovery." Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(b)(2)(A)(v). Pursuant to both Rule 41(b) and Rule 37(b)(2), dismissal without prejudice of Plaintiffs' claims is justified here.

I. PLAINTIFFS' CLAIMS SHOULD BE DISMISSED PURSUANT TO RULE 41(B).

Uber moves for dismissal of Plaintiffs' claims under Rule 41(b) due to their continued non-compliance with Amended PTO 10. When deciding whether to dismiss a case for non-compliance with a court order under Rule 41(b), a district court considers five factors: "(1) the public's interest in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions." *Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv.*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (internal quotation omitted). These factors favor dismissal of Plaintiffs' claims without prejudice.

A. The First Two *Malone* Factors: The Public Interest in Expedited Resolution of Litigation and the Court's Need to Manage Its Docket Support Dismissal.

The first factor, the public's interest in expeditious resolution of the litigation, "always favors dismissal." *Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 2002) (internal citation omitted).

The second factor, the Court’s need to manage its docket, also strongly supports granting dismissal without prejudice. Adherence to orders like Amended PTO 10 is particularly important in an MDL, where there are hundreds or thousands of individual cases to manage, and non-compliance “unfairly divert[s] the time and attention of the court away” from Plaintiffs who are diligently pursuing their claims. *In re Guidant*, 496 F.3d at 867. The “district judge must establish schedules with firm cutoff dates if the coordinated cases are to move in a diligent fashion toward resolution by motion, settlement, or trial.” *In re PPA*, 460 F.3d at 1232. “Pretrial orders . . . ‘are the engine that drives disposition on the merits’” and a court’s “willingness to resort to sanctions in the event of noncompliance can ensure that the engine remains in tune, resulting in better administration of the

1 vehicle of multidistrict litigation.” *In re 3M Combat Arms Earplug Prods. Liab. Litig.*, No. 3:19-MD-
 2 2885, 2022 WL 2045350, at *1 (N.D. Fla. May 24, 2022) (internal quotation omitted). After all, “when
 3 parties fail to comply with deadlines set in pretrial orders, a domino effect develops, resulting in the
 4 disruption of other MDL cases.” *In re 3M Combat Arms Earplug Prods. Liab. Litig.*, No. 3:19-MD-
 5 2885, 2022 WL 2792258, at *2 (N.D. Fla. May 2, 2022).

6 It is uncontested that here, as in *In re PPA*, Plaintiffs have failed to comply with Amended
 7 PTO 10. The first two *Malone* factors consequently weigh in favor of dismissing Plaintiffs’ claims.

8 **B. The Third Malone Factor: Plaintiffs’ Violation of Amended PTO 10 Has**
 9 **Prejudiced Uber.**

10 A defendant is prejudiced when “the plaintiff’s actions impair the defendant’s ability to go to
 11 trial or threaten to interfere with the rightful decision of the case.” *In re PPA*, 460 F.3d at 1227 (internal
 12 quotation omitted). “Failure to produce documents as ordered . . . is considered sufficient prejudice”
 13 to justify dismissal. *Adriana Int’l Corp. v. Thoeren*, 913 F.2d 1406, 1412 (9th Cir. 1990).

14 Plaintiffs’ failure to comply with Amended PTO 10 prejudices Uber by impairing its ability to
 15 defend itself in this MDL and prepare for trial. *See Computer Task Grp., Inc. v. Brotby*, 364 F.3d 1112,
 16 1116 (9th Cir. 2004). The PFS is essentially the only way for defendants to obtain “the specific
 17 information necessary to defend the case against” them. *In re PPA*, 460 F.3d at 1234. The PFS asks
 18 Plaintiffs to provide basic but crucial information regarding the alleged incident and their alleged
 19 damages. *E.g.*, Am. PFS at 7, 13, ECF 360-2. Only Plaintiffs possess this information “regarding the
 20 critical elements of their claims,” *In re PPA*, 460 F.3d at 1234, and if it is incomplete or inaccurate,
 21 Uber cannot assess Plaintiffs’ cases and mount an effective defense, *see In re Bextra & Celebrex Mktg.*
 22 *Sales Pracs. & Prods. Liab. Litig.*, No. MDL 1699, 2007 WL 136625, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 12, 2007)
 23 (Breyer, J.). Failure to provide a complete, verified PFS “raise[s] questions about the credibility of the
 24 information that has been obtained,” rendering it “of no use for assessing whether claims should
 25 proceed to trial, settlement, or dismissal” and making “the entire process... a waste of everyone’s time
 26 and resources.” *In re Yasmin & Yaz (Drospirenone) Mktg., Sales Pracs. & Prods. Liab. Litig.*, No.
 27 3:09-md-02100, 2011 WL 3035087, at *2 (S.D. Ill. July 25, 2011). Under those circumstances,

1 “defendants have been substantially prejudiced by their inability to learn the most basic facts about
 2 these plaintiffs’ claims.” *In re FEMA Trailer Formaldehyde Prods. Liab. Litig.*, No. 10-2258, 2012
 3 WL 629747, at *2 (E.D. La. Feb. 27, 2012).

4 In addition, Uber has already suffered prejudice because “in order to assess the merits of the
 5 claims against it, [Uber] has spent great time and expense identifying deficiencies, providing notices
 6 of the deficiencies, and filing discovery motions.” *In re Zostavax*, No. 2:18-md-02848, 2020 WL
 7 1506434, at *4 (E.D. Penn. March 30, 2020). Given the prejudice Uber has suffered and will continue
 8 to suffer, dismissing Plaintiffs’ cases is a justified consequence.

9 **C. The Fourth Malone Factor: Plaintiffs Are Not Entitled to the Benefit of the**
 10 **Public Policy Favoring Disposition on the Merits.**

11 A “case that is stalled or unreasonably delayed by a party’s failure to comply with deadlines
 12 and discovery obligations cannot move forward toward resolution on the merits.” *In re PPA*, 460 F.3d
 13 at 1228. These cases cannot be litigated or tried while Plaintiffs continue to refuse to follow Amended
 14 PTO 10 and produce PFS. Hence, the preference for resolving cases on the merits does not weigh in
 15 Plaintiffs’ favor. *In re Bextra*, 2007 WL 3022241 at *1 (preference for resolving cases on the merits
 16 did “not weigh in favor of plaintiffs at all” due to failure to comply with court orders).

17 **D. The Fifth Malone Factor: There Are No Less Drastic Sanctions Available.**

19 The Court must consider the availability of alternative sanctions when deciding whether to
 20 dismiss a case for non-compliance with court orders. *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 131–32. But that does not
 21 mean the court must somehow exhaust every possible alternative before ordering dismissal.
 22 *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986).

23 In the past, Plaintiffs have attempted to avoid the sanction of dismissal by proffering excuses
 24 for their failure to comply with this Court’s orders. *See, e.g.*, ECF 3605 at 1; ECF 3610 at 4. But courts
 25 have rejected such excuses, including “the difficulty in locating clients, the debilitating nature of the
 26 injuries at issue, and the burden of complying with other case management orders.” *In re PPA*, 460
 27 F.3d at 1233. MDL courts frequently dismiss plaintiffs’ claims notwithstanding their excuses for

1 noncompliance. *E.g.*, *In re Bextra*, 2007 WL 136625, at *2; *In re Gen. Motors LLC Ignition Switch*
 2 *Litig.*, No. 14-MD-2543, 2019 WL 12048517, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 9, 2019). These orders are
 3 regularly affirmed on appeal. *E.g.*, *In re PPA*, 460 F.3d at 1232–34; *In re Taxotere*, 966 F.3d at 360–
 4 61; *In re Guidant*, 496 F.3d at 865–66. Additionally, dismissal is warranted because all the Plaintiffs
 5 at issue in this motion have been warned of their noncompliance with Amended PTO 10 and the
 6 possibility of dismissal. *See Jackson v. United States*, 116 F.3d 484, 484 (9th Cir. 1997). Courts have
 7 recognized that dismissal is an appropriate remedy where a party has previously been warned about
 8 its non-compliance with a court order and still failed to comply. *Degrelle v. Simon Wiesenthal Ctr.*,
 9 883 F.2d 1023 (9th Cir. 1989); *Hilton v. Pagani Worldwide LLC*, No. 19-cv-01848-VC, 2020 WL
 10 2528935, at *4 (N.D. Cal. April 16, 2020).

11 **II. PLAINTIFFS’ WILLFUL VIOLATION OF AMENDED PTO 10 WARRANTS**
 12 **DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 37(B)(2).**

13 “The standards governing dismissal for failure to obey a court order are basically the same
 14 under either” Rule 41(b) or Rule 37(b)(2). *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130. “Rule 37 sanctions, including
 15 dismissal, may be imposed where the violation [of a court order] is ‘due to willfulness, bad faith, or
 16 fault of the party.’” *In re PPA*, 460 F.3d at 1233 (quoting *Fair Hous. of Marin Cnty. v. Combs*, 285
 17 F.3d 899, 905 (9th Cir. 2002)). “Disobedient conduct not shown to be outside the litigant’s control
 18 meets this standard.” *Id.* The Plaintiffs at issue in this motion have willfully violated Amended PTO 10
 19 by not providing a PFS as required, and despite receiving notice of their failure, and they have not
 20 demonstrated that it was impossible for them to comply with the Order of the Court. Dismissal is thus
 21 warranted under Rule 37. *See In re PPA*, 460 F.3d at 1232–34.

22 **CONCLUSION**

23 Through its prior orders, the Court has very clearly notified Plaintiffs of their obligation to
 24 provide timely and complete PFS under Amended PTO 10. But none of the Plaintiffs at issue have
 25 produced a PFS, as required. Uber has also notified Plaintiffs of the risk of dismissal via a Notice of
 26 Overdue Discovery and otherwise followed the procedures required by Amended PTO 10. Despite
 27 these repeated notices and additional time to comply, Plaintiffs have failed to do so. This Court should

1 provide the relief contemplated by Amended PTO 10 and dismiss these Plaintiffs' claims without
2 prejudice.

3

4 Dated: January 9, 2026

SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P.

5

By: /s/ Michael B. Shortnacy

6

MICHAEL B. SHORTNACY (SBN: 277035)

7

mshortnacy@shb.com

8

SHOOK, HARDY & BACON L.L.P.

9

2121 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1400

10

Los Angeles, CA 90067

11

Telephone: (424) 285-8330

12

Facsimile: (424) 204-9093

13

Attorney for Defendants

14

UBER TECHNOLOGIES, INC.,

15

RASIER, LLC, and RASIER-CA, LLC

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28